

DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES

FEB 6 1969

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250 Graesser Road  
Crève Coeur, Missouri 63141  
January 25, 1969

Alaska State Geographic Board on Names  
Juneau, Alaska

Gentlemen:

During May and June of 1968 I led the first expedition since the 1907 International Boundary Commission party to the area of the Alaska-British Columbia boundary in the area of the Meade Glacier. This area is about 40 miles southeast of Skagway and is shown on topographic maps Atlas A7 & A8.

We would like to submit the following names for approval:

1. Mt. London

This is Boundary Peak #100 ( $59^{\circ}2.3'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}22.7'$ ). This peak is named after Jack London, the famous author of the North Country. This American author has a place in the traditions of both Canada and the U.S., so it is appropriate that a boundary peak be named after him. Jack London was born in San Francisco, California in 1876; he died in 1916.

2. Mt. Service

This is Boundary Peak #101 ( $59^{\circ}5.4'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}26.8'$ ). This peak is named after Robert Service, the "poet of the Yukon". Famed for his poems of the gold rush and the North, Service also has a place in the traditions of both countries, and therefore, a boundary peak is named for him. Robert Service was born in Preston, England in 1874; he died in 1958. The first ascent of this peak was made by the Lawrence Nielsen party on May 28, 1968.

3. Mt. Hislop

This is Boundary Peak #103 ( $59^{\circ}7.9'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}33.8'$ ). This peak is named for John Hislop, the engineer in charge of construction of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad. This railroad, running from Skagway, Alaska to Whitehorse, Y.T., made the Yukon accessible to the outside world in 1899. Since Hislop was instrumental in helping to connect Canada and Alaska by the railroad, it is appropriate that a boundary peak be named for him. He was also prominent in early Skagway affairs. This name was suggested to me by Mr. C. E. Mulvihill, Chairman of the Skagway Centennial Committee, of Skagway, Alaska. The first ascent of this peak was made on June 4, 1968 by 4 members of the Nielsen party.

4. Mt. Fullen

This is Boundary Peak #104 ( $59^{\circ}11.5'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}40.6'$ ). This peak is named for Mrs. Harriet Fullen, a longtime resident of Skagway having

to the town in 1897 about the time the gold rush started. She lived in Skagway the rest of her life and in the end became Skagway's most distinguished citizen.

5. Mt. Leland

This is the prominent 7810 foot peak located at  $59^{\circ}10.4'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}47.4'$ . This peak is named for C. M. Leland, the American who led the International Boundary Commission party of 1907 that climbed Mt. Canning and Garret Peak (NW of Mt. Leland). This was the only party to enter this region of the Meade Glacier before our 1968 party. (When we made the second ascent of Mt. Canning on June 7, 1968, we found their stovepipe and copper bolt marked 67 still intact on the summit!).

6. Mt. Brackett

This peak is the highest point (about 7400 ft.) on a snow-covered plateau area at  $59^{\circ}7.0'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}47.7'$ . This peak was named after George Brackett, a prominent Skagway citizen who constructed an early toll road in 1897-1898 for the gold rush. This name was also suggested by C. E. Mulvihill, Chairman of the Skagway Centennial Committee. A snow storm defeated our attempt to climb this peak on June 2, 1968.

7. Mt. Trident

This spectacular 6735 foot peak with 3 sharp summits as seen from one of our camps on the Meade Glacier near its base is at  $59^{\circ}5.04'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}38.2'$ . The name was inspired by the three summits.  $5.3'$

8. Ogive Glacier

This glacier starts near  $59^{\circ}5.3'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}45'$  and flows SW and W to its end near  $59^{\circ}2.7'N$ ,  $134^{\circ}52'$ . The name comes from the striking ogives seen on this glacier when one looks down on it. Ogives are light and dark curved bands found on some glaciers. This glacier shows an especially good example of this phenomenon.

The names of the Boundary Peaks have also been submitted to the Canadian Government authorities by Dr. Thomas Stengle, a member of my 1968 party.

A detailed account of our trip to this area has been published in Appalachia Magazine, Vol. 37, p. 193-207, Dec. 1968.

Very truly yours,

*Lawrence E. Nielsen*

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